

## Daddy Long Legs And Little Mary Are at Princess

Popular Comedy Play Will Be  
Presented Here for  
Three Days.

One of the funniest and the most humorous things in Mary Pickford's "Daddy Long Legs," which will be seen at the Princess Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, is a series of scenes in which Mary, as Judy Abbott, takes too much hard cider. The funny little "drunk" is not indulged in by Judy Abbott, the orphan child Miss Pickford plays, with malice aforethought. It happens that she and a funny little orphan with a very "freaked" face have just led a "prune strike," in which they have sought to obtain better food for the children of the asylum, who are fed on soup and prunes.

The tyrannical head matron has won the battle, being a large woman able to dominate the cowering little waifs who are charges of the institution, and to punish Judy, and the little boy who aided her in encouraging the children to strike, the matron puts them out in the yard with nothing to eat. A thief who has been stealing from a passing wagon throws over the fence a jug of hard cider and some sandwiches.

Judy and the boy have been praying for food. They think this dropped from heaven, and proceed to eat and drink without thought into the nature of the donation. So it happens that in the most innocent way both children become "happy." Miss Pickford's portrayal of the surprised Judy, who punishes her enemies, gives jam to all the children and defies the rage of a matron is wonderfully done.

It is only one of the masterful "bits" she does in this picture, which carries Judy, the orphan, from her birth to her marriage to a rich man who sends her to college.

## Actors Fund Drive Soon to Be Outlined

Charles A. McElvaine, general manager of the Memphis Enterprises, has been appointed by the Memphis committee in charge of the National Actors' Memorial fund, to be the Memphis representative at the Lyric theater, Dec. 5, has called a meeting of his committee for next Wednesday.

The Memphis quota of the Actors' Memorial fund has been fixed at \$10,000. The entire proceeds of the Lyric matinee on Friday, Dec. 5, will be devoted to the fund. The Memphis committee will arrange to open the sale of seats at an early date.

Leading theaters in every city in the United States have agreed to give their gross proceeds Dec. 5 to the actors' fund, which is used to support aged actors who have passed forever from before the footlights.

## VON TIRPITZ STORY OF GERMAN DEFEAT

(Continued From Previous Issue.)

Luxemburg, Sept. 14, 1914.—(To my wife.) Here at headquarters they are still in great anxiety, entire. The first army wanted to have a victory all its own and did not wish to be sufficiently of the whole, hence the breach into which the British, with great adroitness, penetrated, and which, until now, it has been impossible to close. At the same time it is said that great masses of troops are forming in the northwest in front of the first army.

The French, with their entire network of railways at their disposal seem to be moving everything to their left wing. Our troops must march till they drop, poor lads. Whether we can thereby save ourselves is the great question. At last the heads of the army comprehend that they have underestimated England as an opponent.

(Editor's Note.—This is a flat contradiction of the German reports given out early in the war that their losses were light while the allies suffered heavily.)

Luxemburg, Sept. 16, 1914.—Today is certainly a critical day of the very first order. Even if we should win, our situation has become very bad. We can consider we have done more than merely win the war if at the end of the war we have any prospect of building up Germany again.

(Editor's Note.—A surprising admission of Germany's plight in the early days of the war when all the world feared she was sweeping to a whirlwind victory.)

Austria is continually crying for help. Luxemburg, Sept. 18, 1914.—Nothing definite has been achieved here. The feeling is that a serious defeat has been averted off. It is a mistake to fill the people with stories of victory at such a time. Although we will probably win in the end we have not succeeded in crushing the French army and that is essential for complete victory on land. Italy still is poised ready to spring and Rumania is already turning against us. Mac told him up.

England is arming tremendously. To be sure her elite army is in a great predicament but they say it was as drawn up as to be able to retreat safely.

Austria has broken down completely. We must now take everything into our own hands.

Our terrible and useless sacrifices are only to be ascribed to the breakdown here which I hinted at, and it is already known all over Berlin. Germany is in a state of panic in a most dangerous position.

Perhaps the people and their strength will save us. But now it is over with

the cause and class order of things. Victory or defeat, we shall get unadmitted democracy.

Luxemburg, Sept. 21, 1914.—(To my wife.) If Rumania goes against us I hardly know what will happen. America's sympathies are on the side of England and she is supplying France with cartridges and war material. It is one of our greatest dangers.

The French have been led splendidly. Unfortunately we cannot say the same of ourselves. Africa has broken down physically. Do not say a word about it but the situation is one of extreme danger because Austria has no completely given up. Of the 800,000 who went out, there are said to be only 300,000 still in Galicia.

The situation in the west is also very critical. I should not have said a word about it even to you except that I talked yesterday to a motorist from Berlin who said that all the facts were being talked about there. The English are sending over great masses of troops.

Luxemburg, Sept. 23, 1914.—Our trust in the Balkans has almost disappeared. We are already thankful that Rumania will wait for a fortnight before declaring war on us. It will all depend upon whether the big engagements will be to be expected within a few days will bring us any real success.

(Editor's Note.—Von Tirpitz here refers to the defeat of the Russian army at the battle of Tannenberg when Hindenburg and Ludendorff drove the whole Russian army out of East Prussia and Galicia.)

As a matter of fact this operation kept Rumania from joining the allies for almost two weeks.

Today the forts south of Verdun are being bombarded. After their fall there will be a free path toward Paris.

After the war I shall resign. They have kept the navy from striking a blow and my life work will end with a whimper.

Luxemburg, Sept. 25, 1914.—In my opinion the war will not be over before the spring. We may therefore expect a hard winter campaign. The great struggle here is imminent. It will probably be decisive from a military point of view.

We must not, however, expect a Sedan or a Metz after our brilliant start did not have the desired and expected results.

In Galicia they are preparing for a renewed struggle about Oct. 1. The war minister declared yesterday that the danger of a new broad on the east part of East Prussia by the Russian hordes is past, because 70,000 Russian corpses taint the air in that district to such a degree that it is impossible to breathe.

Last night was very exciting. The news came that the English had broken through the Great Belt. In that case Prince Henry and two squadrons with all their gear would have been captured. I could not sleep all night.

Today the news proved false, but the English are planning something and we cannot find out what it is.

The U-boats are meeting with greater success, thank heaven!

Luxemburg, Sept. 27, 1914.—As for the Rohrbach affair, I persuaded these men not to come for the present. Rohrbach and Jaech had applied to me for an interview for the purpose of bringing about better treatment for the foreign newspaper correspondents. A visit to me would rouse the suspicions of the whole Belmann crew. I have, however, taken the matter in hand and a change is to be effected to put the foreign press correspondents on a more agreeable footing.

(Editor's Note.—Dr. Paul Rohrbach, a

German authority on colonial affairs, and a member of the expedition which colonized German Southwest Africa and author of a book defending German culture throughout the world. Dr. Rohrbach was Germany's leading Balkan war correspondent, and was attached to Turkish headquarters during the Albanian war, and a member of the German commission which reorganized the Turkish school system.)

Charleville, France, Sept. 28, 1914.—(To my wife.)—Two days ago the emperor had made his adieux in Luxemburg and the delay of his department was the living waiting results from the front so roused the conjectures of the Luxemburgers that we considered it necessary to leave at all costs. It was about a three-hour ride here through Sedan. Everywhere where there had been fighting there was nothing but the ruins of villages. Only occasionally could any people be seen.

Billeted in Charleville.

The marine staff is billeted here, Place Carnot No. 1, in the house of a rich manufacturer, or rather of his widow.

The man was old and she was young. The family had left the house at a moment's notice. Only the porter and the housekeeper remained. Their devouring fear was of our men. Of course we are considered assassins and rascals. We set their fears thoroughly at rest and assured them we were no Russians.

It is a curious feeling to take possession of a strange, and incidentally very wealthy, household. Downstairs are the living rooms, dining salons, billiard room, etc. In the second story, strangely enough, only bedrooms. I think the coldness of the first marriage who are all grown up.

The chamber a conch of undame was first assigned to me, but as it faced north I exchanged it for one where the sun sometimes shone through the windows. The furniture in undame's room was Renaissance, good pictures, cupboard full of good things, and everything for comfort. There is a dressing room and a toilet adjoining, but nowhere a bath. Strange!

Now I think I am in one of the daughter's rooms. A picture, which, however, is upholstered in the interests of comfort, stands next to the principal piece of furniture, a French bed of rosewood.

Charleville, Oct. 1, 1914.—The German people are staunch and loyal. They have proved that, but after the war great alterations will take place. The suppression of the Vorwarts was a great mistake. Though the mentality of some sensible socialists it might have been put to our own use and achieved great things. If we continue this, the Trust of God which we so urgently need will be broken.

If the French could only see how mistaken their idea of revenge has been. They are working for the English. The building energy with which England herself now proceeds alarms me in spite of everything.

Only the lower classes of the French remain here. All the others have fled before the "barbarians."

Today I saw the reconstruction work at the Mass Bieres and the tunnel. What our nation achieves is wonderful. It has become our only hope. But our management is terrible.

Taken individually the Frenchman cannot compare with our soldier, but the French are splendid and loyal. They have better field guns than we and understand better how to use them; besides they are very clever at taking advantage of the cover afforded by the ground.

(Editor's Note.—The French have generally been considered the best

snipers in the world. Some critics credit the French 75 mm. guns with having done more than any other weapon to stop Germany's advance through France and to win the war for the allies.)

Charleville, Oct. 3, 1914.—(To my wife.)—This afternoon I motored to a barrier fort near here. It was terribly damaged by our shells. The French garrison had been unable to hold it long. It must have been formidable. The shells pierced everything and made the place a hell. The garrison abandoned it.

The French commander would not prevent his men from retreating, but refused to leave himself, and bristled hearted, took his own life. A landwehr company buried him in the not entirely razed ground and erected a fine cross over the grave with the words:

"Here lies the commander of the fort . . . because he would not leave the post intrusted to him."

Underneath they had cut an inscription which as nearly as I can remember read: "By this plain wooden cross the German soldier honors the enemy who gallantly did his duty."

Two lines of fortresses now confront each other clear across France. The fact that things are in a bad way has at last filtered through the minds of general headquarters. Hindenburg had a very hard task ahead of him.

The Japanese are not coming. Such talk is nonsense. But 30,000 Hindus have arrived in Marseilles and marched down the Rue Cannebiere amidst the hurrahs of the population. Twenty thousand Canadians are in Le Havre. Portuguese will probably come too. That is not so bad but the general admission of British colonies to French impetuosity tells greatly in the field.

Charleville, Oct. 9, 1914.—Yesterday I visited Sedan and stood upon the celebrated height from which the old emperor witnessed the battle panorama. We also went to the house where the mark negotiated with Napoleon. The same woman still lives there. The then young woman of 27 is now an old woman who makes a living showing the room where the conference took place. Four pictures of Napoleon which he gave her are framed and hang in the place.

It is a tiny room poorly furnished. A narrow staircase leads to it. In a room near by is a picture of the conference by a French war painter. It was once exhibited in Berlin although it portrays the Germans as monsters.

How I would once have enjoyed the visit to this historic spot! Now I could only think of the contrast and what might be ahead of us.

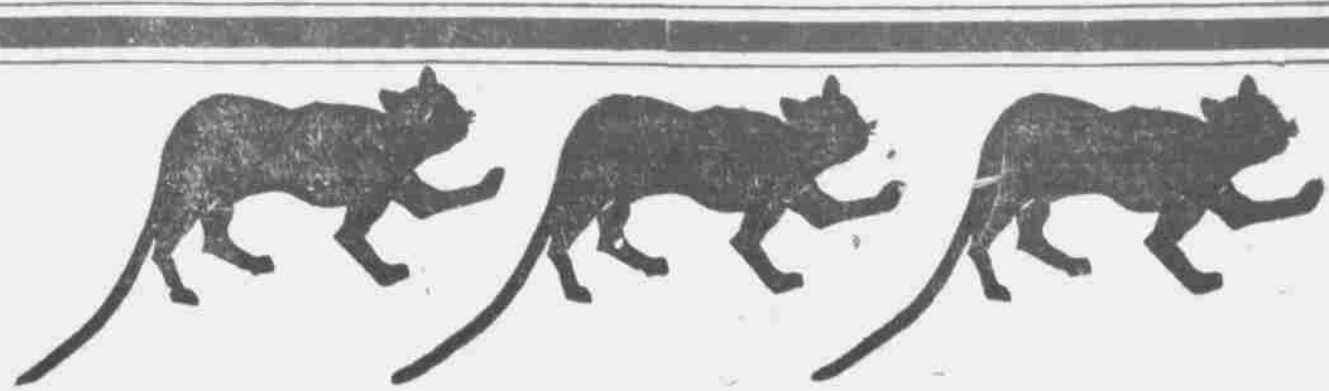
Charleville, Oct. 10, 1914.—(To my wife.)—As many were invited to dinner today as the place would hold. This time champagne was given even before the soup. The emperor made a speech in which he gave praise to the Lord of Hosts, then to Moltke who had thought out the plan and to Bismarck who had carried it through.

The army has begun to realize the seriousness of the retreat of the Belgians and British from Antwerp. One of our U-boats saw the withdrawal but thought it was only refugees and did not open fire. It is a question whether it would not have been better to allow the place to remain untrunk in order to hold the 80,000 troops there.

My surgeon-major-general told me yesterday, and he is an impartial witness, that all these cabinet ministers do exactly as the Kaiser directs them. (Copyright, 1914, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc. All rights reserved. Copyright in England, Canada, Australia and South Africa.)

Synopsis of 25th installment. Social upheaval in Germany predicted. Success of the U-boats. The war becomes a question of who can hold out longer. An international league suggested at Holland directed against Germany. Failure of drive for Calais. Advocates ruthless war. Christmas at grand headquarters.

(To Be Continued.)



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CIRCUS!  
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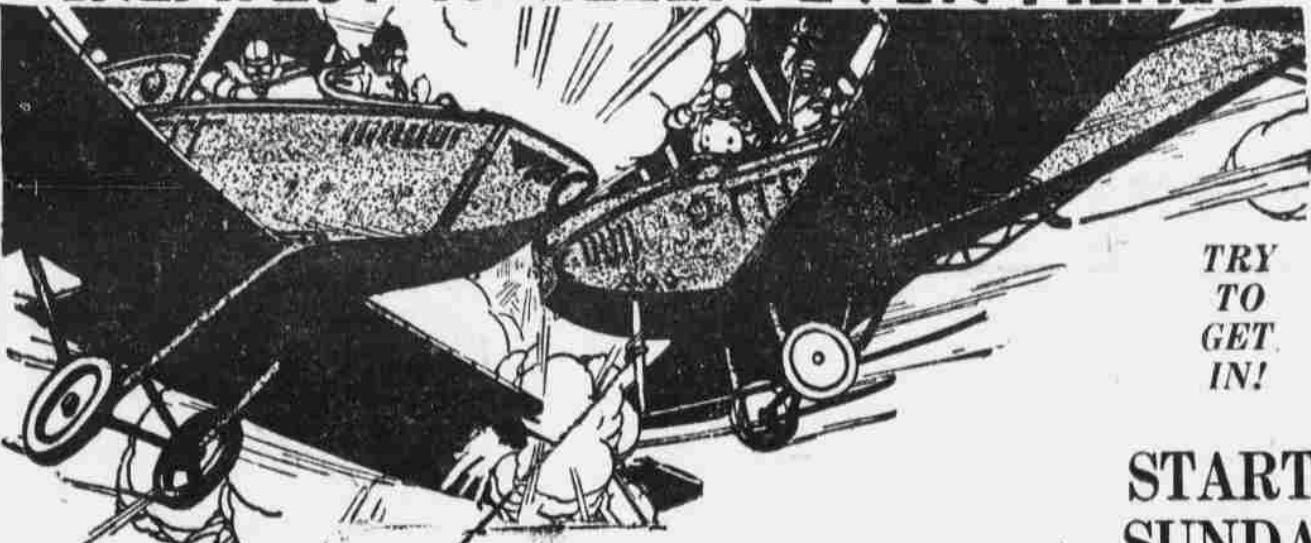
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